

# United States District Court Southern District of Texas

Case Number: 03mc386

## ATTACHMENT

Description:

State Court Record  State Court Record Continued

Administrative Record

Document continued - Part 119 of \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit to: \_\_\_\_\_  
number(s) / letter(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1                   he also shoots his own sister, the woman  
2                   he grew up with, the woman he knew. He  
3                   knew she had a family. He knew all  
4                   about her and yet he was the kind of  
5                   person who could point a gun at her  
6                   chest, watch her face, pull the trigger,  
7                   and then go on to commit more acts  
8                   within just a few minutes.

9                   Think about what kind of a  
10                  person it took to do that. Think about  
11                  when he shot Phyllis Taylor. At that  
12                  time he was a continuing threat to  
13                  society when he went on to shoot the  
14                  other people, was he not? He shot  
15                  Kenneth Butler. After he shot Kenneth  
16                  Butler was he a continuing threat to  
17                  society? If Debra were here, she'd  
18                  vouch for that because then he shot  
19                  Debra Gardner.

20                  This is a man that made  
21                  deliberate decisions. Think about this.  
22                  After you had killed a person, after you  
23                  had shot someone at close range with a  
24                  gun we could imagine the type of damage  
25                  it would do, the person is spitting up

1                   blood, gasping for air, and you see the  
2                   results of your handiwork, saw the  
3                   results of what he did, and yet he's the  
4                   type of person that continues his  
5                   assault. He continues his path to the  
6                   next victim, to the next victim, to the  
7                   next victim.

8                   That tells you about this person  
9                   and is something you should consider  
10                  when you're determining whether or not  
11                  he's a continuing threat to society.  
12                  These are the type of factors that I'm  
13                  asking you to consider when you make  
14                  that determination.

15                  You know that if he goes into  
16                  the general population in prison that he  
17                  is a risk with alcohol and with drugs.  
18                  The experts told you that. You also  
19                  heard from the evidence that alcohol and  
20                  drugs are available in prison. It's a  
21                  sad commentary on our system but it's  
22                  the truth. You know all these things.  
23                  You know those risk factors are going to  
24                  be there. As we have discussed,  
25                  everybody in society has the right to be



1                   mitigates towards a life sentence for  
2                   this defendant. It's just not there.

3                   Everybody has had hardships in  
4                   life. Everyone has had hard times.  
5                   Probably everybody here has had a parent  
6                   who has died or someone close to them  
7                   who has died that made their life sad.  
8                   Everybody has had bad times. A lot of  
9                   people have had a parent or maybe even  
10                   two parents that did not live up to  
11                   their expectations. That does not give  
12                   you a free ticket to kill and it does  
13                   not excuse your behavior.

14                   Mr. Easterling argues to you  
15                   about cocaine and alcohol dependency.  
16                   There is no evidence whatsoever that  
17                   this defendant was under the influence  
18                   of any alcohol or cocaine at the time he  
19                   committed the offense. I believe one  
20                   witness stated he had a beer in his hand  
21                   when he first came to Debra's house the  
22                   first time. That's the only evidence of  
23                   that. He doesn't get points for that.

24                   Whether he has a cocaine or  
25                   alcohol problem or otherwise, you may

1 think that because he has been arrested  
2 for possession of cocaine. On the other  
3 hand, he also sold cocaine. That  
4 doesn't prove anything. There's no real  
5 evidence of that other than his self-  
6 reporting to his expert.

7 He has low intelligence but he  
8 is not mentally retarded. He's around  
9 the average intelligence group that you  
10 would find in the prisoner jail  
11 population according to the expert. You  
12 know that if a person is in the lower  
13 range of intelligence that they have a  
14 higher likelihood of being violent.  
15 That's what their own expert told you,  
16 so when you weigh that it balances out.  
17 He may have a little lower intelligence  
18 but he's more likely to be violent.

19 There is absolutely nothing  
20 that's in evidence that would call for  
21 you as the jury to give this man some  
22 type of break because he doesn't deserve  
23 it. He made a lot of choices almost two  
24 years ago and he knew the results of  
25 what his choices were going to be. He

1                   knew the victims. It wasn't anything to  
2                   do with an impulsive act where he didn't  
3                   have time to think about what the  
4                   results were going to be or what the  
5                   aftermath of his crime was going to be.  
6                   He knew Debra Gardner. He had lived in  
7                   the house there with her. He knew that  
8                   she had children. He knew they were  
9                   going to be left behind without a mother  
10                   to raise them and that they'd have to  
11                   live with different family members. He  
12                   knew that his sister had children.  
13                   Maybe he didn't know that much about  
14                   Kenneth Butler but at least he knew he  
15                   had a brother. He knew he didn't  
16                   deserve to die.

17                   He knew when he shot Debra  
18                   Gardner that she was begging for her  
19                   life. He knew her own children were  
20                   watching her and he knew that her own  
21                   children were begging him not to kill  
22                   their mother. What kind of man would do  
23                   that? He knew there were younger  
24                   children involved that loved Debra  
25                   Gardner. You heard about the little

**72810**  
CAUSE NO. **72810**  
IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS  
AT AUSTIN, TEXAS

---

DUANE EDWARD BUCK

Appellant

VS.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

Appellee

---

TRIAL CAUSE NO. 699684  
APPEAL FROM THE 208TH DISTRICT COURT  
OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS  
JUDGE DENISE COLLINS, PRESIDING

---

REPORTER'S RECORD

EXHIBITS

June 25, 1996 - May 7, 1997

**FILED IN**  
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

JAN 5 1998

Troy C. Bennett, Jr., Clerk

VOLUME 30 OF 30 VOLUMES

MARILYN SKINNER  
Certified Official Court Reporter  
208th District Court  
Harris County, Texas

CAUSE NO. 699684

THE STATE OF TEXAS	)	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
	)	
VS.	)	HARRIS COUNTY, T E X A S
	)	
DUANE EDWARD BUCK	)	208TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

---

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Ms. Joan Huffman  
Assistant District Attorney  
201 Fannin  
Houston, Texas 77002  
Telephone No: (713) 755-5800  
SBOT No.: 10296500

Ms. Linda Hood  
Assistant District Attorney  
201 Fannin  
Houston, Texas 77002  
Telephone No: (713) 755-5800  
SBOT No.: 09943423

FOR DEFENDANT:

Mr. Danny K. Easterling  
Attorney at Law  
1018 Preston, 6th Floor  
Houston, Texas 77002  
Telephone No.: (713) 228-4441  
Fax No. (713) 228-4072  
SBOT No.: 01472017

Mr. Jerry Guerinot  
Attorney at Law  
1314 Texas Avenue, Suite 1515  
Houston, Texas 77002  
Phone: (713) 225-0094  
Fax No.: (713) 225-0099  
SBOT No.: 08571500

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEXVOLUME 2 - PRETRIAL HEARINGS:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-1	Pen Packet	98	98	98	30
S-2	Fingerprint	97	--	--	--
	Card				

VOLUME 25 - TRIAL, MAY 1, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-1	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-2	Photograph	60/189	61	61	30
S-3	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-4	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-5	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-6	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-7	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-8	Photograph	60/189	61	61	30
S-9	Photograph	60/189	61	61	30
S-10	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-11	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-12	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-13	Photograph	60/132	61	61	30
S-14	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-15	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-16	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-17	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-18	Photograph	60	61	61	30

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 25 - TRIAL, MAY 1, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-19	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-20	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-21	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-22	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-23	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-24	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-25	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-26	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-27	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-28	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-29	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-30	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-31	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-32	Photograph	60	61	61	30
S-33	Audio	85/198	--	--	--
	Cassette				
S-34	Audio	84/197	--	--	--
	Cassette				
S-35	Large	30	30	30	30
	Diagram				
S-36	Search	43/80	*44	*50	30
	Warrant				

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 25 - TRIAL, MAY 1, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-37	Box containing shell casing	69	71	72	--
S-38	Box containing shell casing	69	71	72	--
S-39	Box containing shell casing	69	71	72	--
S-40	Bullet fragment from autopsy	76	77	78	--
S-41	Bullet fragment from autopsy	76	77	78	--

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 25 - TRIAL, MAY 1, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-42	Plastic bag containing live .22 round	73	74	75	--
S-43	Empty shell casing	73	74	75	--
S-44	Magazine	79	79	79	--
S-45	Large Diagram	65/133	66	66	30
S-46	Marlin .22 Cal. rifle	84	--	--	--
S-47	Marlin .12 gauge shotgun	84/112	--	--	--
S-48	Large Diagram	86	86	86	30
S-49	Photograph Butler	123	--	--	--

\*FOR PURPOSE OF THE MOTION TO SUPPRESS HEARING

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 26 - TRIAL, MAY 2, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-25	Photograph	256	*	*	30
S-33	Audio	317	--	--	--
	Cassette				
S-34	Audio	**	317/		--
	Cassette		318	318	--
S-37	Box con-	330	*	*	--
	taining				
	Shell				
	Casing				
S-38	Box con-	330	*	*	--
	taining				
	shell				
	casing				
S-39	Box con-	330	*	*	--
	taining				
	shell				
	casing				
S-41	Bullet	348	*	*	--
	fragment				
	from				
	autopsy				

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 26 - TRIAL, MAY 2, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-47	Marlin .12 gauge shotgun	330	--	--	--
S-49	Autopsy Photograph -Butler	344/345	345	345	30
S-50	Photograph- Gardner	354	355	355	30
S-51	Autopsy Report- Gardner	343	343	344	30
S-52	Autopsy Report- Butler	343	343	344	30
S-53	Autopsy Photograph -Butler	344/ 345	345	345	30
S-54	Photograph 345	344/ 345	345	345	30
S-55	Photograph 345	344/ 345	345	345	30
S-56	Photograph	354	355	355	30

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 26 - TRIAL, MAY 2, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-57	Photograph	354	355	355	30
S-58	Photograph	354	355	355	30

\*PREVIOUSLY OFFERED AND ADMITTED

\*\*IDENTIFIED VOLUME 25, PAGES 84/197

VOLUME 28 - PUNISHMENT, MAY 6, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-59	Jail Booking	10	9/11	21/26	30
	Records				
S-59A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				
S-60	Jail Booking	10	9/11	--	
	Records				
S-60A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				
S-61	Jail Booking	10	9/11	21/	30
	Records			26	
S-61A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				
S-62	Jail Booking	10	9/11	23/	30
	Records			26	
S-62A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 28 - PUNISHMENT, MAY 6, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I. 'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-63	Jail Booking	10	9/11	21/	30
	Records			26	
S-63A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				
S-64	Jail Booking	10	9/11	23/	30
	Records			26	
S-64A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				
S-65	Jail Booking	10	9/11	--	--
	Records				
S-65A	Jail Booking	8	--	--	--
	Records				
S-66	Pen Packet	8	9	26	30
S-67	Judgment and	28	28	28	30
	Sentence				
S-68	Judgment and	27	28	28	30
	Sentence				
S-69	Video-Record	73	73	73	--
	Information				
S-70	Fingerprint	6	--	--	--
	Card				

MASTER EXHIBIT INDEX CONTINUEDVOLUME 28 - PUNISHMENT, MAY 6, 1997:

NO.	DESCRIPTION	I.'D.	OFF.	ADM.	SHOWN VOL.
S-70	Summary of State's Evidence	*240/	--	--	--
D-1	Forensic Psychological Evaluation	117	118/	234	30
D-1A	Forensic Psychological Evaluation	143	143	**143	30
D-2	Curriculum Vitae-Patrick Lawrence Ph.D	178	178	179	30
D-3	Psychological Evaluation	216	217	234	30

\*DEMONSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

\*\*APPELLATE PURPOSES ONLY

NOTE: EXHIBITS WERE PREMARKED BY ATTORNEYS.

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. 1  
FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION



1 | **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES**  
 2 | psychological consultations in the practice of law

3 |  
 4 | 2040 North Loop 336 West, Suite 322  
 5 | Conroe, Texas 77304

6 |  
 7 |  
 8 | **Walter Y. Quijano, Ph. D.**  
 9 | Clinical Psychologist  
 10 | a professional corporation

VOICE: (409) 539-2226  
 FAX: (409) 539-6308

11 |  
 12 | **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

13 |  
 14 | **NAME:** Duane E. Buck **DATE:** 8 March 1997

15 |  
 16 | **INTRODUCTION:**

17 |  
 18 | Duane, a 33-year-old widowed Black male with a high school  
 19 | education and auto mechanics work background, was referred for a  
 20 | forensic psychological evaluation by his counsel, Danny  
 21 | Easterling, Esq. to assist in his defense. The defendant was  
 22 | charged with capital murder (Cause No. 699684 in the 208th  
 23 | Judicial District of Harris County, Texas).

24 |  
 25 |  
 26 |  
 27 |  
 28 |  
 29 |  
 30 | He was advised that this report was to be submitted to his  
 31 | counsel and that he had the right not to participate in the  
 32 | examination and to terminate the examination at any point he  
 33 | wanted to. He knew of and anticipated the examination.

34 |  
 35 | The information used in this report was gathered for the  
 36 | avowed purpose of assisting in his own defense and should not be  
 37 | used as the basis for determining guilt or innocence.

38 |  
 39 | **PROCEDURES:**

40 |  
 41 | 1. Clinical interview with defendant on 2/14/97  
 42 | 2. Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-II (MCMI-II)  
 43 | 3. Review of defense lawyer's notes on witnesses' statements.

44 |  
 45 | **FINDINGS:**

46 |  
 47 | **Behavioral Observations/Mental Status.** The defendant was  
 48 | examined at the Harris County Jail. He was appropriately dressed  
 49 | and groomed. Gait was normal. No unusual gestures were observed.  
 50 | Voice was appropriate for the situation. The defendant was  
 51 | friendly and cooperative.

52 |  
 53 |  
 54 |  
 55 | he was generally oriented

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 | to time,  
2 | Speech was reactive and expressive and contained no association,  
3 | delusion, or hallucination disorders. Memory was intact by  
4 | interview and fair by self-report. No memory problems were  
5 | reported. Abstract thinking was normal by interview in that he  
6 | was able to conduct a meaningful conversation. Attention and  
7 | concentration were normal.  
8 |

21 | The defendant's mood and affect were normal.

34 |  
35 | Vegetative signs were reviewed. He sleeps in peace because  
36 | of the love of Jesus. His appetite is fair; he fasts for his  
37 | spiritual growth. Energy level is normal.  
38 |  
39 |  
40 |

41 | History. The defendant attended school through the 12th  
42 | grade, and completed a trade school curriculum in paint and body  
43 | automobile repair. He also studied auto mechanics in TDCJ-ID. He  
44 | has worked with his father in auto mechanics and used parts "all  
45 | my life".  
46 |  
47 |  
48 |

49 | The defendant has had two common law marriages. The first  
50 | marriage from 1984 till 1989 produced a son, now nine.  
51 |  
52 |

53 | He and former wife continue to be  
54 | friends. His second marriage from 1991 till 1995 was with the now  
55 | deceased complainant. They had no children.

24 |           MCMI-II. The Personality code was: 8B 3 1 2 \*\* - \* 8A + 7 4  
25 | 6A ' // S \*\* - \* //. The Syndrome code was: B D \*\* A \* // - \*\* CC  
26 | \*. The test was valid, though he appeared to have magnified the  
27 | level of experienced illness. Suggested Axis I impressions were:  
28 |

29 |           296.33 Major depression, recurrent, severe without psychotic  
30 |           features  
31 |           305.00 Alcohol abuse  
32 |           300.02 Generalized anxiety disorder.  
33 |

34 | Suggested Axis II impression was a configuration of:  
35 |

36 |           301.22 Schizotypal personality disorder  
37 |           301.90 Personality disorder NOS (Self-defeating)  
38 |           301.60 Dependent personality disorder.  
39 |

10 |  
11 | CLINICAL IMPRESSION:

12 |  
13 | Axis I - 303.90 Alcohol dependence, in remission by  
14 | incarceration  
15 | 304.20 Cocaine dependence, in full remission by  
16 | report

17 |  
18 | Axis II - 301.60 Dependent personality features

19 |  
20 | Axis III - None reported

21 |  
22 | Axis IV - Psychosocial stressors: incarceration, pending  
23 | capital murder charge

24 |  
25 | Axis V - Global Assessment of Functioning: 60  
26 | GAF before jail: 50

27 |  
28 | CLINICAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

29 |  
30 | 1. Substance abuse treatment program:

31 |  
32 | A. If released to community:

33 |  
34 | 1) Relapse prevention groups: 48 weekly sessions and then  
35 | aftercare.  
36 | 2) Supervised antagonist therapies: Antabuse for alcohol  
37 | and Naltroxene for cocaine.  
38 | 3) Random urinalysis at least twice a month.

39 |  
40 | B. If incarcerated, participate in an in-house substance abuse  
41 | program.

42 |  
43 | 2. Individual therapy to identify Dependent personality disorder  
44 | features that may have contributed to the conduct charged and  
45 | modify them.

46 |  
47 | FORENSIC RECOMMENDATIONS:

48 |  
49 | 1. Encourage the defendant to recall the remainder of what he did  
50 | upon his second return to the house, when he was accused of  
51 | fatally shooting his girlfriend and a male companion, and  
52 | shooting his sister. The claim of sudden onset of amnesia just  
53 | prior to the shootings, after a detailed recollection of the rest  
54 | of the events, is not credible and not psychological supportable.  
55 |

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 2. Future Dangerousness, Whether there is probability that the  
2 defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would  
3 constitute a continuing threat to society? The following factors  
4 were considered in answer to the question of future  
5 dangerousness: statistical, environmental, and clinical judgment.

6 **I. STATISTICAL FACTORS**

7 1. Past crimes. Non-contributory. His past offenses were  
8 non-violent drug offenses.

9 2. Age. Decreased probability. He is now 33; street crimes  
10 are of lesser probability with this age group and older.

11 3. Sex. Increased probability. Males are more violent than  
12 females as a group.

13 4. Race. Black: Increased probability. There is an over-  
14 representation of Blacks among the violent offenders.

15 5. Socioeconomics. Stable by self-report: Decreased  
16 probability. Unstable by a witness' report: increased  
17 probability.

18 6. Employment stability. Stable by self-report: Decreased  
19 probability. Unstable by a witness' report: increased  
20 probability.

21 7. Substance abuse. Yes for alcohol at the time of the  
22 conduct charged, and cocaine by history: Increased probability.

23 **II. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**

24 1. Family environment. No exposure to family abuse/violence:  
25 Decreased probability.

26 2. Peer environment. Did not Associate with peers that  
27 encouraged assaultive crimes: Decreased probability.

28 3. Job Environment. Past jobs were not conducive to  
29 violence: Decreased probability.

30 4. Availability of victims. Narrow victim pool: Decreased  
31 probability. This appears to be "family" type violence with a  
32 conjugal jealousy precipitated by a perception of wife's  
33 infidelity; the victims were not randomly picked. Non-random  
34 victimizers are less dangerous than random victimizers.

35 5. Availability of weapons. Yes: Increased probability.

36 6. Availability of drugs. Yes: Increased probability.

37 **III. CLINICAL JUDGMENT FACTORS**

38 1. Mental illness. There is no history of thinking disorder

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 | that is associated with assaultiveness. This factor is considered |  
2 | to reduce dangerousness.

3 |  
4 | 2. Anti-social personality disorder. The defendant does not |  
5 | meet the criteria of anti-social personality disorder, though he |  
6 | has antisocial features. This factor argues for less probability |  
7 | for continuing violent threat to society.

8 |  
9 | 3. Specificity of the situation that induced the conducts |  
10 | charged. This appears to be a family type violence, influenced by |  
11 | conjugal jealousy precipitated by his perception of wife's |  
12 | infidelity. This factor argues for less probability for |  
13 | continuing violent threat to society.

14 |  
15 | 4. Deliberateness. Insufficient data from self-report. He |  
16 | does not remember shooting the victims, though he admitted to |  
17 | police he did the shootings at the time of his arrest. He |  
18 | appeared to be deliberate from witnesses' statements showing he |  
19 | returned a second time with a gun, forced himself into the house, |  
20 | and ignored pleadings not to shoot: Increased probability

21 |  
22 | 5. Remorse. He does not remember shooting the victim, |  
23 | though he admitted to the police he did the shootings at the time |  
24 | of his arrest: Increased probability.

25 |  
26 | 6. Post-conducts charged behaviors.

27 |  
28 | a. Continuing crimes. None of the versions showed |  
29 | continuing crimes after the conduct charged since he was promptly |  
30 | arrested. This factor is not applicable as he did not have the |  
31 | opportunity to commit more crimes.

32 |  
33 | b. Fun:

34 |  
35 |  
36 | c. This factor argues for more probability for continuing |  
37 | violent threat to society.

38 |  
39 | c. Surrender. He peacefully cooperated with his arrest, |  
40 | though the police had a gun pointed at him at the time of arrest. |  
41 | This factor argues for less probability for continuing violent |  
42 | threat to society.

43 |  
44 | 7. Personal factors that contributed to the conducts |  
45 | charged. There were personal factors reportedly operating at the |  
46 | time of the conduct charged that may have made the conduct |  
47 | charged specific and limited to this offense circumstance, such |  
48 | that repetition of the offense in the future is unlikely. The |  
49 | apparent motivation was conjugal jealousy precipitated by his |  
50 | perception of his wife's infidelity. This factor argues for less |  
51 | probability for continuing violent threat to society.

52 |  
53 | 9. Environmental factors that contributed to the conducts |  
54 | charged. There were environmental factors reportedly operating at |  
55 | the time of the conducts charged that may have made the conducts

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 specific and limited to this offense circumstance, such that  
2 repetition of the offense in the future is unlikely, i.e., The  
3 presence of individuals that he perceived as participants in the  
4 wife's infidelity. He did not hurt the children. This factor  
5 argues for less probability for continuing violent threat to  
6 society.

7  
8 10. Effect of prolonged incarceration. The defendant is of  
9 course less likely to be dangerous while incarcerated. The effect  
10 of prolonged incarceration (e.g., aging) in conjunction with  
11 physical restraints (e.g., security level and housing),  
12 rehabilitative efforts (e.g., education, substance abuse,  
13 punishment, psychiatric services) needs to be estimated. The  
14 prison system has enough resources to subdue what level of  
15 dangerousness he may bring with him: classification/security  
16 level system, housing restraints (administrative segregation and  
17 super segregation), supervision, crisis intervention (major use  
18 of force techniques), and psychiatric medication intervention.

19  
20 His behavior record in jail and in previous prison stays may  
21 be used as a sign that he may do well in prison. He reported no  
22 assaults while in incarceration; he worked and attended school.  
23 Furthermore, lifers in the prison system tend to do well and  
24 better than short termers. The conditions, e.g., more space, less  
25 in-cell time, more out-of-cell activities, in prison is less  
26 conducive to acting out.

27  
28 Overall, it appears that, without intervention, the defendant  
29 is more likely than not to constitute a continuing violent threat  
30 to society. However, if given life instead of death, the prison  
31 system has enough resources to safely incarcerate him.  
32 Additionally, the factors that can be manipulated and presently  
33 contribute to dangerousness can be controlled in prison.

34  
35 Employment and financial instability is no longer a factor in  
36 prison. It is more difficult to gain access to drugs and alcohol  
37 and weapons in prison. His victim pool, already narrow in the  
38 instant offense because of its family violence features, becomes  
39 narrower in prison; furthermore, the prospective victims in  
40 prison are less naive in that they are aware of their environment  
41 and take the necessary precautions to minimize victimization. The  
42 dependent husband/wife relationship, that contributed to the  
43 conduct charged, is gone.

44  
45 Thank you for consulting me on this difficult but  
46 interesting case. Please feel free to contact me if you have any  
47 questions.

48  
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54  
55



Walter Y. Quijano, Ph.D., P.C.  
Clinical Psychologist.

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT NO. 1(A)  
FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION



3 | **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES**

4 | psychological consultations in the practice of law

5 | 2040 North Loop 336 West, Suite 322  
6 | Conroe, Texas 77304

7 |  
8 | **Walter Y. Quijano, Ph. D.**

9 | Clinical Psychologist  
10 | a professional corporation

VOICE: (409) 539-2226

FAX: (409) 539-6308

11 |  
12 | **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

13 |  
14 | **NAME:** Duane E. Buck

15 | **DATE:** 8 March 1997

16 |  
17 | **INTRODUCTION:**

18 |  
19 | Duane, a 33-year-old widowed Black male with a high school  
20 | education and auto mechanics work background, was referred for a  
21 | forensic psychological evaluation by his counsel, Danny  
22 | Easterling, Esq. to assist in his defense. The defendant was  
23 | charged with capital murder (Cause No. 699684 in the 208th  
24 | Judicial District of Harris County, Texas). The defense lawyer  
25 | wrote in his 1/13/97 letter to this psychologist that the  
26 | defendant is "alleged to have shot and killed his ex-girlfriend  
27 | and a male companion as well as shooting his half sister in the  
28 | same criminal transaction..."

29 |  
30 | He was advised that this report was to be submitted to his  
31 | counsel and that he had the right not to participate in the  
32 | examination and to terminate the examination at any point he  
33 | wanted to. He knew of and anticipated the examination.

34 |  
35 | The information used in this report was gathered for the  
36 | avowed purpose of assisting in his own defense and should not be  
37 | used as the basis for determining guilt or innocence.

38 |  
39 | **PROCEDURES:**

40 |  
41 | 1. Clinical interview with defendant on 2/14/97  
42 | 2. Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-II (MCMI-II)  
43 | 3. Review of defense lawyer's notes on witnesses' statements.

44 |  
45 | **FINDINGS:**

46 |  
47 | **Behavioral Observations/Mental Status.** The defendant was  
48 | examined at the Harris County Jail. He was appropriately dressed  
49 | and groomed. Gait was normal. No unusual gestures were observed.  
50 | Voice was appropriate for the situation. The defendant was  
51 | friendly and cooperative.

52 |  
53 | The defendant was oriented to person, place, and situation. He  
54 | initially said he did not know the date because he has been in  
55 | jail since July 1995, but when pressed he was generally oriented

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 to time, thinking it was Friday 2/13/97 instead of 2/14/97.  
 2 Speech was reactive and expressive and contained no association,  
 3 delusion, or hallucination disorders. Memory was intact by  
 4 interview and fair by self-report. No memory problems were  
 5 reported. Abstract thinking was normal by interview in that he  
 6 was able to conduct a meaningful conversation. Attention and  
 7 concentration were normal by interview and fair by self-report.  
 8 Asked if he has noticed anything wrong with his thinking, he  
 9 stated that he used to have suicide thoughts, and that he thinks  
 10 about the drunk driver that killed his mom when he was 12, and  
 11 about his favorite dog that was run over when he was 10 or 11.  
 12 Insight was mixed; good in that he realized his legal  
 13 predicament, and poor in his claim of amnesia of the shootings he  
 14 is accused of. Furthermore, he enumerated examples of depressive  
 15 episodes including his parents' divorce, his mom's and dog's  
 16 deaths, and his past drinking and drugging, but did not include  
 17 the death of Debra Gardner, who he considered to be his common-  
 18 law wife. Judgment was poor. The defendant appeared to be of  
 19 questionable reliability as an informant.  
 20

21 The defendant's mood and affect were normal. Asked about his  
 22 mood, he stated he "wanted my own and be in peace, but the devil  
 23 does not want you to be in peace". Asked again about his mood,  
 24 he said he was happy because "Jesus is in my life". Asked about  
 25 any depressive episodes, he stated that he was depressed over his  
 26 parents' divorce, his dog's death, and his mom's death. He also  
 27 was depressed when he was drinking and drugging in the 80's  
 28 because he was not satisfied with his frame of mind. He reported  
 29 that he discontinued substance abuse, but engaged in gambling and  
 30 in the accumulation of material things, which was also depressing  
 31 to him. He described himself as good tempered and self-controlled  
 32 when he is not substance abusing. He reported no dysfunctions  
 33 related to his temper.  
 34

35 Vegetative signs were reviewed. He sleeps in peace because  
 36 of the love of Jesus. His appetite is fair; he fasts for his  
 37 spiritual growth. Energy level is normal. Asked about his sex  
 38 drive, he stated he did not have any as "part of self-control".  
 39 Active suicide ideation was denied.  
 40

41 History. The defendant attended school through the 12th  
 42 grade, and completed a trade school curriculum in paint and body  
 43 automobile repair. He also studied auto mechanics in TDCJ-ID. He  
 44 has worked with his father in auto mechanics and used parts "all  
 45 my life". He stated that he "worked all the time". He described  
 46 his father as fair and supportive, and stated that he believed  
 47 anyone who accepted Christ is now his real family.  
 48

49 The defendant has had two common law marriages. The first  
 50 marriage from 1984 till 1989 produced a son, now nine. He  
 51 described the marriage as a beautiful relationship, but they  
 52 separated because substance abuse led to physical confrontation,  
 53 and it was time to separate. He and former wife continue to be  
 54 friends. His second marriage from 1991 till 1995 was with the now  
 55 deceased complainant. They had no children.  
 56

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1        The defendant's medical history was noncontributory. He has  
 2 | no history of psychological treatment. The defendant stated he  
 3 | was raised by an alcoholic grandfather, and began drinking at age  
 4 | seven or eight. His last drinking episode was on the day of the  
 5 | instant conduct charged when he was drunk, having drank some  
 6 | liquor with friends and a six pack of beer by himself. He  
 7 | considered his alcohol use abusive through the 1980's. He  
 8 | abstained from alcohol between 1988 and 1989, but resumed  
 9 | drinking again in the early 1990's, quitting in 1994. He remained  
 10 | abstinent until one or two weeks before the instant conduct  
 11 | charged. He also admitted to powder and crack cocaine abuse in  
 12 | 1988 and between 1992 and 1993.

13 |  
 14 |        Criminal history was reviewed. In 1989 the defendant was  
 15 | convicted of Possession of cocaine, and was sentenced to three  
 16 | years in TDCJ-ID, though he served in jail. In 1990 he was  
 17 | convicted of Delivery of cocaine, and served one year of a ten  
 18 | year sentence in TDCJ-ID. While in prison, he did well with no  
 19 | assaults and no trouble; he worked and attended auto mechanics  
 20 | school. He served another year of jail time for a parole  
 21 | violation, missing three sessions of substance abuse treatment.  
 22 | He was on parole at the time of his arrest.

23 |  
 24 |        MCMII-II. The Personality code was: 8B 3 1 2 \*\* - \* 8A + 7 4  
 25 | 6A ' // S \*\* - \* //. The Syndrome code was: B D \*\* A \* // - \*\* CC  
 26 | \*. The test was valid, though he appeared to have magnified the  
 27 | level of experienced illness. Suggested Axis I impressions were:

28 |  
 29 |        296.33 Major depression, recurrent, severe without psychotic  
 30 | features  
 31 |        305.00 Alcohol abuse  
 32 |        300.02 Generalized anxiety disorder.

33 |  
 34 |        Suggested Axis II impression was a configuration of:  
 35 |  
 36 |        301.22 Schizotypal personality disorder  
 37 |        301.90 Personality disorder NOS (Self-defeating)  
 38 |        301.60 Dependent personality disorder.

39 |  
 40 |        Conduct Charged. The defendant said he is charged with  
 41 | Capital murder, shooting and killing his common-law wife and a  
 42 | male companion, and shooting but not killing his half-sister.

43 |  
 44 |        The defendant described the conduct charged as follows:  
 45 |  
 46 |        The defendant was working in his father's business. His wife  
 47 | (Debra) stopped him, along with his uncle John, who was  
 48 | driving his truck. She had come to deliver a change of  
 49 | clothes for the defendant. He bought her gasoline at her  
 50 | request. She told him she loved him and kissed him. The  
 51 | defendant told her he had a bad dream in which something bad  
 52 | happened to her. She said, "I'm all right," and left,  
 53 | supposedly to return to work at her father's business and  
 54 | later to pick up his sister, Phyllis.

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

He went back to the shop and drank beer and liquor until 10:00 PM. He and his uncle went to shoot pool. They left at 3:00 AM. His uncle dropped him off at his father's house, and he drove home to his wife. He knocked on the front door, but nobody answered. He peeped over the fence and saw a man on the living room couch. He knocked harder, and when no one answered, he forced the door open and went in. He met his sister, Phyllis, and nobody else, and so he went to the bedroom and saw two men in the bedroom. He and his wife began arguing, and they slapped each other. One of the men held him back and they exchanged words.

The defendant wanted to leave, and packed clothes for himself and his son. The exchange of words with the man continued. The defendant got his tools from the trunk of the wife's car and put them in his truck. He reached out to his wife standing by the door to give her the keys to the car, but she avoided him. She got a knife, and the defendant told her to stab him in the back. The man took the knife from her. The defendant took six to seven beers from the refrigerator and drove off. He ran out of gas by the George R. Brown Convention Center, and had to walk to a service station. While there, he called the house and asked his sister, "Why are you doing this to me?", and asked more questions. He drove to his dad's house, and then returned to his house. He stated that he remembered nothing else from this point on until he was in jail.

In response to questions, the defendant stated that when he first returned to the house, he felt that everything was falling apart. He felt deceived, and as if someone had stabbed his heart. He was very confused and hurt, and felt like he could just die.

When he left the house after arguments with wife and one of the men, he just wanted to get away because he was very confused; he had suicide ideation. He stated that when he ran out of gas, "dark came over me"; he felt like he was headed toward a cliff without brakes; he was scared and hurt, and he wanted to jump off the freeway. He was in tears.

When he called his sister, he felt "different" from previous wife's infidelities, and just needed to talk to somebody. The conversation did not go well, and he felt he got no answers.

Upon his second return to his house, when the shootings allegedly happened, he stated that he does not remember how he felt. He stated that he and his wife were not separated; he was not living at his dad's house.

Notes of the defense lawyer of witnesses' statements were reviewed. Deputy P. E. McGinty reported that when he arrived at the crime scene on 7/30/95, Harold Ebnezer pointed to the defendant as the shooter of Debra Gardner, Kenneth Butler, and Phyllis Taylor, killing Debra and Kenneth and wounding Phyllis. The defendant admitted to Deputy McGinty that he shot Debra

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 Gardner, and was arrested. Harold Ebnezer told the Deputy that  
 2 the defendant came at 3:00 or 4:00 AM that morning, and the  
 3 police was called. The defendant returned at about 7:24 AM with a  
 4 shot gun and kicked the door in. The defendant shot at Harold  
 5 Ebnezer but missed. Harold Ebnezer and Debra Gardner ran out the  
 6 sliding door, and Harold Ebnezer heard more gun shots inside.  
 7 Harold Ebnezer jumped the fence and got on the road. Debra  
 8 Gardner was at this time on the road too and the defendant came  
 9 out and shot her. The defendant went to a white Jaguar. At 9:15  
 10 AM Deputy J. Payne noted that the defendant wanted to use the  
 11 restroom and said "I fucked up! I shot my sister!" A 22 rifle was  
 12 found in the trunk of the Jaguar.  
 13

14 Kanetta J. Gardner, a niece of Debra Gardner, reported that  
 15 the defendant used to date her aunt Debra and was angry at her  
 16 upon his forced entry for having another man in the house. The  
 17 defendant hit Debra in the face with his fist in the bedroom.  
 18 Later that morning, upon hearing gunshots, Kanetta came out of  
 19 her room and saw Kenny laying on the hallway floor and in the  
 20 living room saw the defendant laid a gun on the floor while  
 21 holding another gun. She followed the defendant outside the house  
 22 and saw him shoot Debra in the street. He retrieved the gun  
 23 inside the house and put both guns in the trunk of the car.  
 24

25 Shennel L. Gardner, a child of Debra Gardner, reported that  
 26 her mother Debra had been seeing the defendant for five years.  
 27 After getting out of jail on 5/95, he stayed with them but Debra  
 28 got sick of him laying around and not wanting to work. He left  
 29 and did not come around for two weeks, and Debra started seeing  
 30 Kenneth Butler. Shennel said the defendant hit Debra in the eye  
 31 and poured beer on her and left, which Debra reported to the  
 32 police. Early the next morning after being awakened by a lot of  
 33 commotion, Shennel saw Kenneth bleeding on the hall floor and  
 34 Phyllis in the living room holding her chest and calling the  
 35 police. Shennel ran outside and saw Debra unsuccessfully trying  
 36 to stop a car, and the defendant chased Debra and shot her.  
 37 During the bond hearing, Shennel testified that she was beating  
 38 on the defendant's back, telling him not to shoot her mother, but  
 39 he shot her anyway.  
 40

41 Harold W. Ebnezer, a brother of Kenneth Butler, who knew  
 42 Debra for about six or seven years, reported that Kenneth started  
 43 dating Debra two days prior. He reported that the defendant  
 44 forced himself into the house earlier in the evening after Debra  
 45 refused to answer the door, and started to beat on Debra. Harold  
 46 and Kenneth put themselves between Debra and the defendant, who  
 47 picked a fight with Kenneth by inviting him to take care of it  
 48 outside; he added that he wanted to go back to the penitentiary.  
 49 Arguments continued for about 30 to 45 minutes, and the defendant  
 50 called Debra a whore, bitch, and other names. Upon the  
 51 defendant's second forced entry, he had a shotgun and shot at  
 52 Harold but missed. Harold ran and told Kenneth in the bedroom  
 53 that the defendant had a gun, and Kenneth got out of bed and went  
 54 to the hallway and the shooting started. Harold and Debra went  
 55 out the bedroom patio door and jumped the fence, and Harold heard

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 three or four shots. Harold started knocking on doors. Harold saw  
2 the defendant with his gun follow Debra into the street. Debra  
3 went to the car (a blue Chevy hatchback) parked in front of the  
4 defendant's car, but it pulled off and left. The defendant said  
5 "Look at them run now." Harold ran around the corner till the  
6 police arrived and told the defendant to get down on the ground.  
7 Harold told the police the defendant did the shooting, and the  
8 police arrested the defendant. Harold saw the defendant laugh  
9 like this was funny to him.

10 |  
11 | CLINICAL IMPRESSION:

12 |  
13 | Axis I - 303.90 Alcohol dependence, in remission by  
14 | incarceration

15 | 304.20 Cocaine dependence, in full remission by  
16 | report

17 |  
18 | Axis II - 301.60 Dependent personality features

19 |  
20 | Axis III - None reported

21 |  
22 | Axis IV - Psychosocial stressors: incarceration, pending  
23 | capital murder charge

24 |  
25 | Axis V - Global Assessment of Functioning: 60  
26 | GAF before jail: 50

28 | CLINICAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

29 | 1. Substance abuse treatment program:

30 |  
31 | A. If released to community:

32 |  
33 | 1) Relapse prevention groups: 48 weekly sessions and then  
34 | aftercare.  
35 | 2) Supervised antagonist therapies: Antabuse for alcohol  
36 | and Naltroxene for cocaine.  
37 | 3) Random urinalysis at least twice a month.

38 |  
39 | B. If incarcerated, participate in an in-house substance abuse  
40 | program.

41 |  
42 | 2. Individual therapy to identify Dependent personality disorder  
43 | features that may have contributed to the conduct charged and  
44 | modify them.

45 |  
46 | FORENSIC RECOMMENDATIONS:

47 |  
48 | 1. Encourage the defendant to recall the remainder of what he did  
49 | upon his second return to the house, when he was accused of  
50 | fatally shooting his girlfriend and a male companion, and  
51 | shooting his sister. The claim of sudden onset of amnesia just  
52 | prior to the shootings, after a detailed recollection of the rest  
53 | of the events, is not credible and not psychological supportable.

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

2. Future Dangerousness, Whether there is probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society? The following factors were considered in answer to the question of future dangerousness: statistical, environmental, and clinical judgment.

**I. STATISTICAL FACTORS**

1. Past crimes. Non-contributory. His past offenses were non-violent drug offenses.

2. Age. Decreased probability. He is now 33; street crimes are of lesser probability with this age group and older.

3. Sex. Increased probability. Males are more violent than females as a group.

4. Race. Black: Increased probability. There is an over-representation of Blacks among the violent offenders.

5. Socioeconomics. Stable by self-report: Decreased probability. Unstable by a witness' report: increased probability.

6. Employment stability. Stable by self-report: Decreased probability. Unstable by a witness' report: increased probability.

7. Substance abuse. Yes for alcohol at the time of the conduct charged, and cocaine by history: Increased probability.

**II. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS**

1. Family environment. No exposure to family abuse/violence: Decreased probability.

2. Peer environment. Did not associate with peers that encouraged assaultive crimes: Decreased probability.

3. Job Environment. Past jobs were not conducive to violence: Decreased probability.

4. Availability of victims. Narrow victim pool: Decreased probability. This appears to be "family" type violence with a conjugal jealousy precipitated by a perception of wife's infidelity; the victims were not randomly picked. Non-random victimizers are less dangerous than random victimizers.

5. Availability of weapons. Yes: Increased probability.

6. Availability of drugs. Yes: Increased probability.

**III. CLINICAL JUDGMENT FACTORS**

1. Mental illness. There is no history of thinking disorder

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 | that is associated with assaultiveness. This factor is considered  
 2 | to reduce dangerousness.

3 |  
 4 | 2. Anti-social personality disorder. The defendant does not  
 5 | meet the criteria of anti-social personality disorder, though he  
 6 | has antisocial features. This factor argues for less probability  
 7 | for continuing violent threat to society.

8 |  
 9 | 3. Specificity of the situation that induced the conducts  
 10 | charged. This appears to be a family type violence, influenced by  
 11 | conjugal jealousy precipitated by his perception of wife's  
 12 | infidelity. This factor argues for less probability for  
 13 | continuing violent threat to society.

14 |  
 15 | 4. Deliberateness. Insufficient data from self-report. He  
 16 | does not remember shooting the victims, though he admitted to  
 17 | police he did the shootings at the time of his arrest. He  
 18 | appeared to be deliberate from witnesses' statements showing he  
 19 | returned a second time with a gun, forced himself into the house,  
 20 | and ignored pleadings not to shoot: Increased probability

21 |  
 22 | 5. Remorse. He does not remember shooting the victim,  
 23 | though he admitted to the police he did the shootings at the time  
 24 | of his arrest: Increased probability.

25 |  
 26 | 6. Post-conducts charged behaviors.

27 |  
 28 | a. Continuing crimes. None of the versions showed  
 29 | continuing crimes after the conduct charged since he was promptly  
 30 | arrested. This factor is not applicable as he did not have the  
 31 | opportunity to commit more crimes.

32 |  
 33 | b. Fun: From one of the witnesses' statements, he  
 34 | supposedly gloated as people scrambled for safety, i.e., "Look at  
 35 | them run now.", and he appeared to laugh like the whole thing was  
 36 | funny. This factor argues for more probability for continuing  
 37 | violent threat to society.

38 |  
 39 | c. Surrender. He peacefully cooperated with his arrest,  
 40 | though the police had a gun pointed at him at the time of arrest.  
 41 | This factor argues for less probability for continuing violent  
 42 | threat to society.

43 |  
 44 | 7. Personal factors that contributed to the conducts  
 45 | charged. There were personal factors reportedly operating at the  
 46 | time of the conduct charged that may have made the conduct  
 47 | charged specific and limited to this offense circumstance, such  
 48 | that repetition of the offense in the future is unlikely. The  
 49 | apparent motivation was conjugal jealousy precipitated by his  
 50 | perception of his wife's infidelity. This factor argues for less  
 51 | probability for continuing violent threat to society.

52 |  
 53 | 9. Environmental factors that contributed to the conducts  
 54 | charged. There were environmental factors reportedly operating at  
 55 | the time of the conducts charged that may have made the conducts

Duane E. Buck, 3/8/97

1 specific and limited to this offense circumstance, such that  
 2 repetition of the offense in the future is unlikely, i.e., The  
 3 presence of individuals that he perceived as participants in the  
 4 wife's infidelity. He did not hurt the children. This factor  
 5 argues for less probability for continuing violent threat to  
 6 society.

7  
 8 10. Effect of prolonged incarceration. The defendant is of  
 9 course less likely to be dangerous while incarcerated. The effect  
 10 of prolonged incarceration (e.g., aging) in conjunction with  
 11 physical restraints (e.g., security level and housing),  
 12 rehabilitative efforts (e.g., education, substance abuse,  
 13 punishment, psychiatric services) needs to be estimated. The  
 14 prison system has enough resources to subdue what level of  
 15 dangerousness he may bring with him: classification/security  
 16 level system, housing restraints (administrative segregation and  
 17 super segregation), supervision, crisis intervention (major use  
 18 of force techniques), and psychiatric medication intervention.

19  
 20 His behavior record in jail and in previous prison stays may  
 21 be used as a sign that he may do well in prison. He reported no  
 22 assaults while in incarceration; he worked and attended school.  
 23 Furthermore, lifers in the prison system tend to do well and  
 24 better than short termers. The conditions, e.g., more space, less  
 25 in-cell time, more out-of-cell activities, in prison is less  
 26 conducive to acting out.

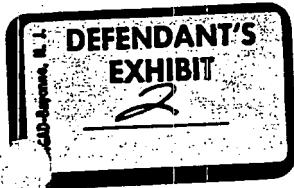
27  
 28 Overall, it appears that, without intervention, the defendant  
 29 is more likely than not to constitute a continuing violent threat  
 30 to society. However, if given life instead of death, the prison  
 31 system has enough resources to safely incarcerate him.  
 32 Additionally, the factors that can be manipulated and presently  
 33 contribute to dangerousness can be controlled in prison. He can  
 34 continue to age in prison; with minimum of 40 years time served,  
 35 he will be in his 70's at the time of eligibility for discharge.  
 36 Employment and financial instability is no longer a factor in  
 37 prison. It is more difficult to gain access to drugs and alcohol  
 38 and weapons in prison. His victim pool, already narrow in the  
 39 instant offense because of its family violence features, becomes  
 40 narrower in prison; furthermore, the prospective victims in  
 41 prison are less naive in that they are aware of their environment  
 42 and take the necessary precautions to minimize victimization. The  
 43 dependent husband/wife relationship, that contributed to the  
 44 conduct charged, is gone.

45  
 46 Thank you for consulting me on this difficult but  
 47 interesting case. Please feel free to contact me if you have any  
 48 questions.

49  
 50 *Walter Y. Quijano, Ph.D., P.C.*  
 51  
 52 Walter Y. Quijano, Ph.D., P.C.  
 53 Clinical Psychologist.  
 54  
 55

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. 2

VITA OF PATRICK G. LAWRENCE, Ph.D.



**PATRICK G. LAWRENCE, Ph.D.**  
**CLINICAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY**  
**P. O. Box 628**  
**Garrison, Texas 75946-0628**  
**(409) 347-2086 - Home**  
**(409) 347-2649 - Fax**  
**(903) 683-5781 - Skyview**

**EDUCATION**

1976 - 1979      California School of Professional Psychology-Fresno,  
                          Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology

1968 - 1971      Texas A & I University at Kingsville,  
                          Master of Science in Psychology

1964 - 1961      Texas A & I University at Kingsville  
                          Bachelor of Business Administration in Financial Management

1958 - 1961      Peacock Military Academy, San Antonio, High School

**PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS**

Allied Medical Staff, Nacogdoches Memorial Hospital  
Licensed psychologist, Texas #2228  
Listed in the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology,  
Certificate #32082

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES**

1988 - Present      SUPERVISING PSYCHOLOGIST, Texas Department of Criminal  
                          Justice, Skyview Psychiatric Facility, Admissions Unit

1987 - Present      PRIVATE PRACTICE, Consultant to the Nacogdoches Memorial  
                          Hospital, Texas Department of Health

1987 - 1988      DIRECTOR OF PATIENT CARE SERVICES, Pinelands Hospital,  
                          clinical supervision for 40 bed unit

1984 - 1987      DIRECTOR OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, Wichita Falls MHMR  
                          Community Center, management of a comprehensive psychiatric service  
                          delivery system including 55 residential beds, psychosocial day treatment,  
                          24 hour emergency service crisis intervention, out-patient treatment  
                          program and 2 Fairweather Lodges

1981 - 1984      PRIVATE PRACTICE, consultant to the Corpus Christi State School,  
                          Guadalupe County Probation Department, Seguin Independent School  
                          System

Patrick G. Lawrence, Ph.D.  
Page 2

1983 - 1984	DIRECTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES for River Gardens, New Braunfels, clinical supervision and behavior management for a 160 bed ICF-MR Level V Facility
1981 - 1983	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Guadalupe County Guidance Center, a community mental health and substance abuse treatment program in Seguin, Texas
1980 - 1981	PSYCHOLOGIST, Big Spring State Hospital, unit psychological services for a 110 bed geriatric unit
1979 - 1980	PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERN, San Luis Obispo Community Mental Health Center, crisis intervention, day treatment, out-patient and program evaluation
1976 - 1978	PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERN, California Men's Colony, Assessment, group and individual therapy for a maximum security psychiatric prison
1972 - 1975	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, New Mexico Forensic Treatment System, psychotherapy for mentally ill offenders, competency to stand trial and competency at the time evaluations for referred defendants
1971 - 1972	ASSOCIATE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST, Region 20, Texas Education Agency

#### ACADEMIC EXPERIENCES

1996 - Current	The University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. Conjoint appointments: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and the Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health Instructor in Institutional and Correctional Health Care.
1989	Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. Department of Psychology, Associate Professor.
1977 - 1979	California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo. Department of Counseling and Guidance, Assistant Professor.
1968 - 1971	Texas A&I University at Kingsville. Department of Psychology and Sociology, Graduate Assistant.

#### PRESENTATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

A guide to preventing parent burnout: A skills improvement program for coping with family stress (1983). Seguin, Texas: Patrick G. Lawrence, Ph.D.

An update on the standards and practice in forensic evaluations (1996). Presented at the Texas Psychological Association Convention, Dallas, Texas.

A passion for excellence: The psychosocial model (1986). Presented at the National Council of Community Mental Health Centers, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

A Solomon four group validation study of Rational Behavior Training with the highly anxious incarcerated patients (1981). Presented at the Psychological Association Convention, Houston, Texas.

Characteristics of inmates referred for inpatient psychiatric treatment (1996). Presented at the Biennial Conference of the American Psychology - Law Society, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Faking good with the MMPI on Death Row revisited (1996). The Correctional Psychologist, 28, 1-4.

History of psychology in the criminal justice system (1992). Presented at the Texas Psychological Association Convention, Dallas, Texas.

Issues in the treatment of incarcerated persons (1979). Assert, 26, 2.

Psychologists as consultants (1981). Presented at the Southwestern Psychological Association Convention, Houston, Texas.

Practical techniques in conducting treatment groups with self-injurious inmates (1991). Presented at the National Conference on Correctional Health Care, San Antonio, Texas.

Psychological care of Death Row inmates (1989). Presented at the Texas Psychological Association Convention, Austin, Texas.

Psychology and the criminal justice system (1976). Presented at the Southwestern Psychological Association Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The prediction of future dangerousness (1996). Presented at the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association Capital Murder Seminar, Houston, Texas.

The prediction of future dangerousness in prison for capital murder defendants (1996). Voice for the Defense, 25, 32-35.

Voting Patterns of Mexican-Americans in South Texas (1969). Presented at the Rocky Mountain Social Science Association Convention, Lubbock, Texas.

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#### PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Association for Correctional Psychology  
American Correctional Association  
American Psychological Association  
    Division of Clinical Psychology  
American Psychology - Law Society  
East Texas Psychological Association  
Texas Psychological Association  
    Division of Applied Psychology, Director, 1996-97  
Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists  
    Oral Examiner